[140 cont.]

614 Membership in a totem group is supposed to be expressed in the [826] lines in the palm of the hand, in the teeth, and in the facial [597] features (8). In case of adoption, which occurs frequently, the

8. Joest, ibid., pp. 382, 386.

children belong to the totem group of the adoptive father (9);

9. Joest, ibid., p. 384.

it is not clear, however, whether the adoption of children from other totem groups ever takes place.

608 A second form of artificial kinship is a kind of blood brotherhood, through the conclusion of which, according to Joest, complete family and totem participation comes about. This is 553 perhaps connected with the custom of [141] exchanging names 431 accompanied by gift exchange, which Mendana mentioned for Ndeni and Gaimard for Vanikoro (1).

1. Joest in Baessler, p. 382.
Dalrymple, p. 81. Gaimard in
D'Urville, p. 329 f.

584 Engagements often take place in early childhood, and, according to Joest, in the following manner. One evening the mother of the boy places two coconuts and some feather money in front of the house door of the one chosen, or rather her parents, whose acceptance or rejection decides the fate of the proposal (2).

2. Joest in Baessler, p. 381. Dillon,
p. 304, also mentions child betrothals
for Ndeni, p. 276 for Vanikoro.

According to Codrington, the father chooses the bride (3). A

3. Codrington, p. 239.

584 [141 cont.]
small initial payment makes the girl taboo, so that no other man
583 can buy her. In each case the final purchase of the woman is a
614 matter between the two kin groups [Sippen], that is, the totem
groups; not only the closest members, but all the male members
of the kin group demand their share of the purchase price, which
is always paid in feather money. It is therefore not rare that a
[584] betrothed couple must wait two years before they can marry be-
cause the kin group of the bridegroom is not yet able to pay the
584 purchase price. It seems that the bridegroom himself rarely takes
part in the negotiations; often he knows nothing about it at first.
Sometimes he is told that a girl has been chosen for him, and he
is admonished to avoid a certain house. He then guesses who his
chosen one is. Codrington mentions that often the bridegroom
[585] resists violently, even at the wedding, but he does not say whether
this is actually an aversion to the marriage or a ceremonial act.
We know nothing about the procedure of the wedding, but after-
591 wards the young husband takes his wife first to the house of his
father, until he builds his own home (4). In rarer cases no

4. Joest in Baessler, pp. 379, 381. Codrington, p. 239. O'Ferrall, pp. 223 f. According to F. de Tolna, Chez les Cannibales, p. 268, the people along the coast on Vanikoro buy wives from the people of the bush for a breast disk each.

[583]
[628]

936 engagement takes place, but the young man seduces a girl; in
583 that case, however, his kin group must pay the girl's kin group
595 whatever price is demanded (5). Polygamy depends upon the

5. Joest in Baessler, p. 383.

ability to pay (6).

6. Dillon, p. 305, says that "persons

/201 cont./

411 latter two implements also correspond to our spears in the black coloring of individual surfaces. One may conclude

[178] that spears must have occurred on the Santa Cruz Islands in former times because of the duka sticks of the Reef Island Matema (cf. below, p.116), whose upper parts have the form of spear points.]

524 411 /202/ It was possible for me to procure a stone-sling (Fig. 48). Nowadays, however, the sling seems to be kept only as a plaything; at any rate, I never heard that it was used in fighting (1).

[436] 1. [Among the amulets of the feather-money rolls (cf. above, p. 86, footnote 8) are found pointed oval forms that obviously are sling stones: Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 163, Nos. 6 and 7.]

Society and Family

•584 According to my information, the father chooses the bride (2), [according to Joest and] according to Coombe, p. 189,

2. [Codrington also says this; cf. Ethn., I, p. 141.]

[583] the mother. Although in former times feather money had to be paid for the woman, nowadays tobacco may be substituted. A woman can be obtained for two boxes of tobacco, the local equivalent of about 14 pounds sterling. The bridegroom has little influence on the choice, especially since he is, of course,

/202 cont./
584 not supposed to know any unmarried girls, except prostitutes. The girl herself cannot oppose marriage with a man she finds uncongenial. There seem to be no marriage ceremonies. Gen-
585 erally the woman follows the man, but the reverse may also
591 occur, and not infrequently the spouses even live in different villages.

592 A man must build a separate house for every wife, the family house, in addition to which there is the women's house
[609] where the women and girls spend the day (3). A stranger is for-

3. [Cf. above, p. 54.]

bidden, under penalty of death, to enter the residence-village [made up of family houses and the women's house], and even most of the members of the village are forbidden to visit the women's house, under penalty of death.

591 The girls move into the women's house at about seven years of age; the boys live in the men's house as soon as they are weaned (4). [A certain part of the beach in front of the villages

4. [The puberty rites for the boys have already been mentioned above, p. 12.]

is reserved for men and women, respectively (5).]

5. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 297.]

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[152] Thus, the separation of the sexes is extraordinarily strict (6), /203/ and the men are extremely jealous. A stranger

6. [For the following remarks, cf. Ethn, I, pp. 142 f.; Speiser, Südsee, pp. 295 f. -- The situation is different on the Reef Islands, where, according to Speiser, Südsee, p. 302,